

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ROUTING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 19th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 13, 1877. se20



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London.

ALSO,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PACIFIC AND ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY'S Steamship LOMBARDY, Captain HALL, will leave this SATURDAY, the 22nd September, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

Hongkong, September 10, 1877. se22

Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th instant. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 10, 1877. col

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Port of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR. CHUN AYIN,

Manager,

China Mail Office,
27th February, 1878.

Insurances.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE Co. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. se26

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Tael Two Million, in 1,000 shares of Tael 2,000 each. PAID UP CAPITAL—Tael Six Hundred Thousand, or Tael 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)

M. S. GURRAY, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)

JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)

E. H. LAYERS, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)

HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forster & Co.)

A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

BANKERS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BRANDBERG & Co.,

LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES.

At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1878-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Tael 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premiums or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be entitled to receive, in full, the value of their Shares, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allot to me Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head-office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

Shanghai, June 18, 1877. col

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

Kwok Acheong, Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

Ho Bai, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.

Loo Yee, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.

LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.

CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.

CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO ANHEI.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. se23

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FINE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Oats in Mathech, on Goods on board Vessels, and on the Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company,

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$1,000,000 on the Premises.

Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1865.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are, especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address—China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

THE Chinese Review contains the following notice of the China Review: "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to an accumulation of important stores of information as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowas, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with local, Shipping, and Commercial News and advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEORGE MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Teal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Bonam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Bonam.

Suaton.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kak Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chan Sing Ho, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Kuo, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kuo Shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches, and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES

ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,

assorted colours.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year, and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, and the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AXIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half-ounce; for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritania, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies. Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: The Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambila, Cape Verde Islands.—

	Via San Francisco, or Havanna, or Brindisi	Via Suez, or Aden, or Brindisi
Letters,	22	26
Registration,	12	16
Newspapers,	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	10

Aspinwall, Panama.—
Letters, 18 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.—
Letters, 12 16 20
Registration, 8 12 16
Newspapers, 2 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4 6 8

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti.—
Letters, 14 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.—
Letters, 30 46 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

W. Indies, (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Grey Town, La Guayra, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.—
Letters, 26 34 38
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10
Registration, 12 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (n.s.), Mozambique (n.s.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration 12; Newspapers 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters, 2 2 2
Newspapers, 2 2 2
Books & Patterns, 2 2 2

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written on it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter, (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 15 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet,

shall be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material, sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule, though they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as colored and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags, or boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles; pieces of glass, blades of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz.: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet in any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—
Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 23.
Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 13.
Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24. 1878.

Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12.
Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18.
Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.
For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippines Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office." It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment for correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending in First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, for one penny; or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet, for three pence. Hongkong stamps will pay for this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters, however, charged ordinary letters, they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from damp or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change; nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office for the transmission of a letter, or other postal packet, it is to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eight pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 1 lb. without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

Passes.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as "Parcel Post." Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Patterns.—Some difficulty has experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departure of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially addressed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded by Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" 45.....36 "
" 47.....54 "
" 410.....72 "
Local Money Orders.
Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

5.—List of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Sept. 14, 1877.

Letts. Pape.	Letts. Pape.
Ab Tong	1 regd. Markham, C. W. 1 regd.
Barras, J. M.	1 Mazzoldi, G. 1
Bennett, G. H.	1 Middleton, J. T. 1
Bodovich, T.	1 Moller, Jack 1
Brown, Sir J.	1 Fred.
Campbell	1 Munk, Henry 1
Bards, Geo. S.	1 Newcombe, E. A. 1
Bata, G.	1 Ovak, Francisco 1
Campbell, W. J.	2 O'Meara, W. H. 1
8. (M.D.)	1 Oule, Monsr. 1
Ohnifoo, Singh	1 regd.
Chong Hian	1 Parker, Chas. E. 1
Coulson, A. C. M.	1 Pellegrini, A. 1

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *s.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Bellona	4	h. Ahrens	Ger. str.	789	Sept. 12	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon	Ab'doon Dock
Bombay	4	h. Smith	Brit. str.	740	Sept. 7	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Malla, 20th
City of Tokio	4	h. Maury	Amer. str.	5079	Sept. 7	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yokohama	at daylight
Dauube	2	h. Clancy	Brit. str.	780	Sept. 7	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	K'long Dock
Douglas	2	h. Pittman	Brit. str.	864	Sept. 12	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	
Fame	6	h. Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Sept. 12	H.K. & W. P. Dock Co.	Saigon	18th, daylight
Fernower	4	h. Borgen	Brit. str.	700	Sept. 12	Chinese	Saigon	
Flintshire	4	h. Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	Sept. 13	A. McO. Heston	Saigon	
Golden Horn	4	h. Alton	Brit. str.	1023	Sept. 13	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila	To-day
Marveles	5	h. Munoz	Span. str.	425	Sept. 11	Remedios & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Nelson	4	h. Staples	Brit. str.	894	Sept. 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow	17th inst.
Norina	5	h. Walker	Brit. str.	606	Sept. 13	Kwok Achong	Coast Ports	To-day
Taiwan	5	h. Young	Brit. str.	408	Sept. 9	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Tigre	5	h. Lormier	Fch. str.	2251	Sept. 12	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	Coast Dock
W. Cores de Vries	5	h. Schultze	Brit. str.	334	June 4	G. McBain	Shanghai	To-morrow
Yangtze	5	h. Schultz	Brit. str.	782	Sept. 15	Stamson & Co.	Coast Ports	18th, noon
Yamoo	5	h. S. Ashton	Brit. str.	569	Sept. 14	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	
Zambouanga	4	h. Aranguren	Span. str.	651	Sept. 11	Ah Yon		
Sailing Vessels								
A. S. Davis	4	h. Ford	Amer. sh.	1399	June 19	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Cleared
Alberley	4	h. Nicoll	Brit. bge.	735	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	K'long Dock
Alphington	3	h. Cunningham	Brit. bge.	326	Sept. 6	Weller & Co.		
Alva	8	h. Souza	Port. sh.	631	Aug. 30	Brandao & Co.		
Anazi	3	h. Hill	Brit. bge.	468	Aug. 7	Adams, Bell & Co.	London	
Antipodes	4	h. Wyeth	Brit. bge.	592	Aug. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Assens	4	h. Vandel	Dan. bge.	266	Sept. 7	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Auguste	4	h. Thomsen	Brit. sm. sh.	210	Aug. 10	Meyer & Co.	Cape Town	
Banlan	1	h. Grandin	Brit. sh.	780	Sept. 15	Malchers & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Beethoven	4	h. Haje	Ger. bge.	340	Sept. 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Newchwang	
Bon Accord	4	h. Scott	Brit. bge.	389	July 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Newchwang	
Ceres	3	h. Specht	Ger. bge.	421	Sept. 4	Chinese		
Chamoun Kamrye	4	h. Miller	Fch. bge.	266	Sept. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	Haiphong	
Charité	4	h. Hervé	Brit. bge.	358	Sept. 5	Rozario & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	4	h. Luce	Slam. sh.	658	Aug. 12	Chinese		
Charron Wattana	2	h. Ullrich	Slam. sh.	200	April 30	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Cheng Soon	4	h. Vail	Brit. bge.	445	July 29	Remedios & Co.		
Chil	4	h. Capra	Nio. 3. m. sh.	800	July 1	Stamson & Co.		
Christiana A. P.	1	h. Lull	Amer. sh.	1546	Sept. 1	Stamson & Co.		
Criterion	1	h. Cameron	Brit. sh.	999	Sept. 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Darra	1	h. Seward	Brit. bge.	627	July 18	Adams, Bell & Co.		
Edinburgh Castle	1	h. Gran	Ger. bge.	388	Aug. 6	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Amoy	
Emma	7	h. Jaeger	Ger. sh.	1296	July 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Galata	3	h. Irving	Brit. bge.	658	July 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Geo. Crosshaw	3	h. Romney	Brit. bge.	318	Sept. 4	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Georgina	3	h. McEachun	Brit. bge.	456	July 17	H. Kier & Co.		
Glamorganshire	2	h. Lang	Brit. bge.	472	Sept. 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Glenfruil	2	h. Freeman	Amer. sh.	1200	July 13	Russell & Co.	New York	
Gold Hunter	2	h. Farrel	Brit. sh.	658	Sept. 13	Meyer & Co.	New York	
Golden Spur	3	h. Hastings	Brit. bge.	698	July 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Newchwang	
Gramere	3	h. Thompson	Amer. sh.	1678	Aug. 18	Carlitz		
Great Admiral	2	h. Raben	Ger. bge.	658	Aug. 28	Carlitz		
Gustav	2	h. Sleeper	Amer. sh.	1186	Aug. 12	Carlitz		
H. S. Sandford	2	h. Johnston	Brit. sh.	1806	July 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Harbinger	3	h. Cave	Brit. bge.	873	Sept. 4	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Ionian	3	h. Dennett	Brit. sh.	820	July 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Iles of the South	3	h. Hollmann	Brit. bge.	417	Aug. 21	Stamson & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Jacobine	7	h. Madler	Ger. bge.	849	Sept. 20	Meyer & Co.	Monte Video	
James Shepherd	3	h. Bunje	Ger. sh.	758	July 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Jan Peter	3	h. Harris	Brit. sh.	765	Sept. 13	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.	San Francisco	
Johanne	4	h. Laub	Dan. bge.	237	Sept. 19	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
Jubilee	4	h. Gliese	B. It. bge.	580	Aug. 13	Ohlness	Newchwang	
Jylland	2	h. Kent	Sia. 3m. sh.	190	Sept. 13	Tack Mee		
Kate Waters	2	h. Koford	Siam. bge.	320	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.		
Kim Soon Hoat	8	h. Monkman	Brit. bge.	847	July 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Loiterer	1	h. Schlerlooh	Ger. 3m. sh.	245	Sept. 7	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Lord Macaulay	2	h. Klindt	Siam. bge.	432	Sept. 31	Tack Mee	Nagasaki	
Louisa	1	h. Forrest	Brit. bge.	238	July 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Lucie	4	h. Kluge	Ger. bge.	496	Sept. 4	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Maid Marian	1	h. Prior	Brit. bge.	472	Aug. 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Malvina	3	h. Robertson	Brit. bge.	628	July 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Newchwang	
May Queen	3	h. Hinch	Ger. bge.	830	Sept. 4	Malchers & Co.		
Mikado	3	h. Clark	Brit. sh.	1161	Aug. 30	Gilman & Co.		
Mimrod	8	h. Clare	Brit. sh.	1529	Sept. 3	Meyer & Co.		
Northampton	12	h. Berry	Brit. sh.	1060	Sept. 27	Russell & Co.		
Oaska	4	h. Barnaby	Amer. bge.	826	July 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Peruvian	4	h. Dik	Dut. bge.	760	Aug. 31	Malchers & Co.		
Quikstep	4	h. Francols	Fch. bge.	286	Sept. 12	Carlitz		
Rosina	2	h. Andreassen	Siam. bge.	314	Aug. 12	Chinese		
Rotterdam	1	h. Wachtbrenner	Siam. bge.	239	Sept. 18	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Seamons' Bride	4	h. MacKintosh	Brit. bge.	769	Aug. 5	Order	Newchwang	
Starlight	3	h. Olough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 11	Messageries Maritimes		
Star Queen	3	h. Miller	Brit. sh.	1068	Sept. 4	Stamson & Co.		
Sumatra	4	h. Stephens	Ger. bge.	456	Aug. 16	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Newchwang	
Sydenham	8	h. Pandleton	Amer. bge.	645	Aug. 17	Messageries Maritimes	London	
Theresa Behn	8	h. Barry	Amer. sh.	1229	Aug. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore	
Thomas Fletcher	4	h. Dalary	Brit. sh.	680	July 28	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.	Tientsin	
Titan	4	h. Whiting	Brit. bge.	265	Aug. 28	Borneo Co., Limited		
Twilight	3	h. Wright	Brit. 3m. sh.	289	Aug. 30	Olyphant & Co.		
Victory	4	h. Brady	Amer. 3m. sh.	424	July 11	Rozario & Co.	New York	
Viscount Macduff	4	h. Barker	Brit. bge.	458	Aug. 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
William Cobb	4	h. Nielsen	Brit. bge.	714	Sept. 5			
Winlow	5							
Woodville	5							
WHAMPOA								
Eudoxie Adolphe		Martin	Fch. bge.	254	Aug. 11	Carlitz & Co.		
CANTON								
Amoy		Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Sept. 14	Stamson & Co.	Shanghai	
Leo Yuen		Tisdall	Chl. str.	734	Sept. 18	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Curlew	7	h. British	gun vessel	774	8	180	Sept. 11	E. J. Church
Keenargo	7	h. American	corvette	1100	6	500	Sept. 10	F. V. McNair
Lai Tai	2	h. Annamite	gunboat	1200	4	.....	June 9	M. Lelièvre
Mesane	6	h. British	military hospital	2691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moorehen	6	h. British	gunboat	450	4	80	July 25	John M. Stokes
Victor Emmanuel	6	h. British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	.....	.....	Commodore Watson

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

September 8, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

for London

for Shanghai

for Colonies

for Sydney

for Cape Town

for Newchwang

for Tientsin

for Shanghai

for Newchwang

for Brisbane

for Fremantle

for London

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

for London

for Shanghai

for Colonies

for Sydney

for Cape Town

for Newchwang

for Tientsin

for Shanghai

for Newchwang

for Brisbane

for Fremantle

for London

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

for Japan

SAILING VESSELS.

for New York

for London

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

SAILING VESSELS.

for New York

for London

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

for American barque

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, September 15, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	米路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	300	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	160	140	福州烟猪肉
Beef, shloin and prime cut, . . .	160	150	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	150	140	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	160	150	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	100	90	湯牛肉
" Steak, . . .	160	150	牛肉起
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250	牛腦
" " corned, . . .	320	300	鹹牛腦
" Head, . . .	600	500	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	150	140	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . .	110	100	牛肩
" Feet, . . .	50	40	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	100	90	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400	牛仔頭火腿
Hams, American, . . lb.	300	280	花旗華火腿
" Chinese, . . .	190	170	金來路火腿
" English, . . .	360	340	羊牌骨
Mutton Chop, . . .	270	260	羊腩手
" Leg, . . .	270	260	羊肝
" Shoulder, . . .	180	140	羊臟
" Liver, . . .	200	160	羊脚
Pigs' Chitlings, . . . catty	60	50	猪臟
" Feet, . . .	100	80	猪脚
" Fry, . . .	110	100	猪雜
" Head, . . .	90	80	猪頭
" Heart, . . . each	80	40	猪心
" Kidneys, . . .	80	70	猪腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	100	80	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150	140	猪牌骨
" Corned, . . .	180	180	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . .	150	140	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, . . .	110	100	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	340	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	80	70	羊腰
Smoking Pigs, . . .	1750	1000	猪仔
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	140	120	牛核
Veal, . . . catty	140	120	牛仔肉
Poultry.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Capons, . . . catty	250	240	鐵鷄
Ducks, . . . catty	120	110	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—	雞蛋
" Duck . . .	100	—	鴨蛋
" Salt . . .	120	—	鹹蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	180	160	鷄
Geese, . . .	140	120	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	350	320	鴿
Pheasants, Canton, . . . pairs	\$1.70	—	山鷄
Pigeons, . . . each	150	140	白鴿
Rabbits, . . .	700	600	家兔
Turkeys, Cook, . . . catty	600	500	火鷄
" Hen, . . .	450	400	公鷄
Fish.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	300	200	肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty	70	60	鯽魚
Catfish, . . .	180	—	鯰魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . lb.	160	150	鹹鱈魚
Crabs, . . . catty	460	280	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	120	110	墨魚
Dace, . . .	130	120	土鯪魚
Dog Fish, . . .	110	90	跌倒鱸
Eels, Oongor, . . .	130	110	海白鱈
" White . . .	220	—	黃鱈
" Yellow . . .	180	—	黃鱈
File Fish, . . .	180	90	斜皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large . . .	120	100	大鮮魚
" Small . . .	80	70	小鮮魚
Frogs, . . .	280	250	田魚
Garoupa, . . .	320	240	石斑魚
" Large . . .	260	240	龍黃魚
" Small . . .	80	60	龍黃魚
Herrings, . . .	\$1.00	—	煙黃魚
" smoked . . . box	400	800	鹹魚
King Crab, . . . each	110	100	黃生龍蝦
Labrus, . . . catty	120	120	龍蝦
Live Fish, . . .	220	180	龍蝦
Lobsters, . . .	90	80	龍蝦
Mackerel, . . .	150	140	馬鮫魚
Mango Fish, . . .	110	100	鰻魚
Mullet, . . .	140	150	鰻魚
Parrot Fish, . . .	120	100	頭鰻魚
Perch, . . .	130	110	鱖魚
Pike, . . .	280	220	白鰻魚
Pomfret, . . .	160	140	黑明鯧
" Black . . .	460	400	明鯧
Prawns, . . .	80	70	琵琶沙
Ray, . . .	120	100	石狗公
Rock Fish, . . .	140	130	鰻魚
Roach, . . .	130	120	鰻魚
Salmon, Canton, . . .	160	100	鹹魚
Salt Fish, . . .	80	80	鹹魚
Shark, young . . .	80	80	鯊魚

Portfolio.

TOO LATE.

I did not know, till it was all too late,
The wealth of love that I had squandered away.
The deep and passionate love, now turned to hate
By words I dare not, cannot now unsay.

That my cruel heart could burn with love again,
I was, alas! too late, too late in learning,
And now I feel, when it is all in vain,
My heart to him is ever fondly turning.

I never dreamt that I could love him so
Until I felt him lost to me for ever,
Till I had said the word that he must go,
Nor seek my love, for I could love him never.

O cruel pride! that even thou could keep
My heart so calm; I would have given all
The world, my very life, my all to weep,
And, weeping, those few fatal words recall.

Now I must wrap me round in robes of pride,
That he my hopeless love may never know;
Though from his lips, alas! I cannot hide
My deep remorse, my love, my secret woe!

Pride can, and will, my outward mien sustain,
Though inwardly my every heart be breaking;
I will not breathe aloud his name again,
Though still I think of him, asleep or waking.

The memory of his love, though lost, will be
A blessed thought, whatever may betide;
My love is still a treasured grief to me,
And I can find a refuge in my pride.

—Mary Ellen Rogers.

UNITY OF CREATION.—All the revelations of science go to demonstrate the unity of creation, and the arrangement of its various kingdoms into an organic whole, with intermediate gradations, by which one kingdom passes insensibly into another. The human frame itself is composed of organisms of various degrees of fineness, from the delicate substances of the brain down to hard and almost lifeless bone, and they are interwoven with another in the most marvellous manner. All animals are like man in structure and physiological functions. Vegetables resemble animals in various respects. They have a modified way, an arrangement of parts, and a digestion, circulation, and respiration like that of animals. Minerals spontaneously crystallize into forms emulating those of vegetables. They make up the substance of vegetable matter, and through it help to compose the animal frame. Nor was it an altogether unreasonable fancy which saw in this great globe itself, with its ceaseless motion and flux and reflux of forces, a living animal. The evaporation of its waters, their descent in snow and rain, and their return in countless brooks and rivers to the ocean, are the circulation of its blood; the winds that sweep over it are its breath of life; and the silent decay and renewal which go on upon its surface, its waste and digestion. The distinction, again, between solids, liquids, and gases is one of degree, and not of kind. A little more or a little less heat is all that makes the difference between them, and matter is constantly passing from one of these forms into another. The forces of nature, too, we now know to be, heat, electricity, magnetism, and chemical affinity being mutually interconvertible. The waves of air which produce sound are paralleled on the one side by the circles which a stone makes when thrown into still water, and on the other by the vibrations of an invisible medium which reaches to the stars, and constitutes the vehicle of light. The phenomena of electricity, magnetism, and gravitation point to the existence of a yet subtler fluid, the characteristics of which are still undiscovered. Since, therefore, the whole universe, as seen by the aid of science, reveals a common plan, it is unreasonable to draw the line at a particular point and say that here plan ends and something distinctly different begins its sway. Is it not more philosophical to conclude that the world beyond the grasp of the physical senses resembles that within it, the soul as like the body in construction and operation, and that it is affected by agencies similar to those by which the body is affected, than to suppose everything of a spiritual nature to be so completely discriminated from the rest of creation that we can form no conception of it?—North American Review.

THE BOOK CONVOYER.

Mr Barker was not a more agreeable waiter than the book conveyer who, upon the same day, circulated about the village. He came into my office with a portfolio under his arm. Picking it up upon the table, removing a ruined hat, and wiping his nose upon a ragged handkerchief that had been so long out of wash that it was positively gloomy, he said,

"Mister, I'm canvassing for the National Portrait Gallery; splendid work; comes in numbers, fifty cents apiece. Contains pictures of all the great American heroes from the earliest times to the present day. Everybody's subscribing for it, and I want to see if I can't take your name."

"Now, just cast your eyes over that," he said, opening his book and pointing to an engraving. "That's—lemme see—yes, that's Columbus. Perhaps you've heard summat about him? The publisher was telling me that before I started that he discovered it. Yes, it's Columbus that is—Oh yes! Columbus, he discovered America. Was the first man here. He came over in a ship, the publisher said, and it took fire, and he stayed on deck because his father told him to, I remember right; and when the old thing busted to pieces, he was killed. Handsome picture, ain't it? Taken from a photograph; all of 'em are; done specially for this work. His clothes are kinder odd, but they say that's the way they dressed in those days."

"Look here at this one. Now, isn't that splendid? William Penn; one of the early settlers. I was reading the other day about him; when he first arrived, he got a lot of Indians up a tree, and when they'd shook some apples down, he set 'em on top of his son's head and shot an arrow plumb through it, and never feared him. They say it struck them Indians cold, he was such a terrific shooter. Fine countenance, isn't he? Face shaved clean; he didn't wear a wig, I believe, but he seems to've let himself out on hair. Now, my view is that every man ought to have the picture of that pimpled, so's to see how the first settlers looked and what kind of winks they used to wear. See his legs, too! Trouzers a little short, maybe, as he was going to wade in a creek; but he's all there. Got some kind of a paper in his hand, I see. Subscription list, I reckon."

"Less see who have we next? Ah, Franklin! Benjamin Franklin, he was one of the old original pioneers, I think. A pamphlet exactly what he is celebrated

ed for, but I believe it was flying—oh, yes! flying a kite, that's it. The publisher mentioned it. He was out one day flying a kite, you know, like boys do nowadays, and while she was flickering up in the sky, and he was giving her more string, an apple fell off a tree and hit him on the head, and then he discovered the attraction of gravitation, I think they call it. Smart, wasn't it? Now if you or me'd a been hit, it'd just a made us mad, like as not, and set us a-ussing. But men are so different. One man's meat's another man's poison. See what a double chin he's got. No beard on him, either, though a goatee would have been becoming to such a round face. He hasn't got on a sword, and I reckon he was no soldier; fit some when he was a boy, maybe, or went out with the home-guard, but not a regular warrior. I ain't one myself, and I think all the better of him for it."

"Ah, here we are! Look at that! Smith and Pocahontas! John Smith. Isn't that just gorgeous? See how she kneels over him and sticks out her hands while he lays on the ground and that big fellow with a club tries to hammer him up. Talk about a woman's love! There it is! Modest, I believe. Anyway, some Indians out West there somewhere; and the publisher tells me that Shagbark, or whatever his name is, was going to hang old Smith over his head with that log of wood; and this girl here, she was sweet on Smith, it appears, and she broke loose and jumped forward, and says to the man with the stick, 'Why don't you let John alone? Me and him are going to marry; and if you kill him, I'll never speak to you again as long as I live,' or words like them; and so the man, he give it up, and both of them hunted up a preacher and were married, and lived happily ever after. Beautiful story, ain't it? A good wife she made him, too, I bet, if she was a little copper-colored. And don't she look just lovely in that picture? But Smith appears kinder sick. Evidently thinks his goose is cooked; and I don't wonder, with that Modoc swooping down on him with such a discouraging club."

And now we come to—ah—to Putnam—General Putnam. He fought in the war, too; and was off a lot of on caught him when he was off his guard, and they tied him flat on his back on a horse, and then looked the horse like the very mischief. And what does that horse do but go pitching down about four hundred stone steps in front of the house, with General Putnam laying there nearly skinned to death. Leastways, the publisher said somehow that way, and I once read about it myself. But he came out safe, and I reckon sold the horse and made a pretty good thing of it. What surprises me is he didn't break his neck; but maybe it was a mule, and they're pretty sure-footed, you know. Surprising what some of these men have gone through, ain't it?"

"Turn over a couple of leaves. That's General Jackson. My father shook hands with him once. He was a fighter, I know. He fit down in New Orleans. Broke up the rebel legislature, and then, when the Ku-Kluxes got after him, he fought 'em till they cotton-breasted him, and looked 'em till they couldn't stand. They say he was terrible when he got real mad. Hit straight from the shoulder, and fetched his man every time. Andrew his first name was; and look how his hair stands up! And then here's John Adams and Daniel Boone and two or three pirates, and a whole lot more pictures, so you see it's cheap as dirt. Lemme have your name, won't you?"

"I believe not to-day."

"What! won't you go on William Penn, and Washington and Smith, and the other heroes?"

"No."

"Well, well! Hang me if I'd a wasted so much information on you if I'd a known you wouldn't subscribe. If every man was like you, it'd break up the business. The he wiped his nose and left. I hope he is doing better with the work than he did with me.—Mac Adler.

CAP: A NEW ENGLAND DOG.

Cap was the usual name of Captain; its owner being a large Newfoundland dog just crossed with the staghound, making him the handsomest animal I ever saw standing very tall, with elegantly curved neck and long silky ears that one could pull down and meet under his chin. His whole head was a wonder of dog beauty, with long nose and wondrously expressive eyes, which laughed or cried with you, always sympathizing whatever your mood might be; ready for a romp, or to come and press his nose through your arm, looking up with almost crying eyes, seeming to wish to show his sorrow at your grief. He had great tact, greater than many human friends, never obtruding his sympathy; but lying quietly down, his nose between his paws, he would watch every changing expression of face, till the time came when he thought he could offer tangible sympathy; then he would get up and come to you, seeming to wish by showing his own excess of love to make amends for any shortcomings on the part of the world. And in return, having given his all, he wished the same, and could not put up with any division of affection with any other animal, scarcely with a human being; and his intelligence aided his jealousy in gaining the point. He always accompanied my father to the office, which was at the head of a very long flight of stairs, and there spent most of the day, amusing himself indifferently with looking out of the window and with the people coming to and from the office. One warm day, the door being open, and being much bored and put to it as to how to spend his time, he spied a black and tan dog which belonged across the street; acting on the impulse, he went down and invited him up; which arrangement was very pleasing, as satisfactory to him, in the course of their play, Mr. Black and Tan jumped into a chair beside my father, who, attracted by the little thing, put out his hand and caressed him. Captain was very angry, and almost flew at the dog, then thought better of it, and bided his time. When Black and Tan got down, Cap was unusually amiable and frisky, playing with him round and round, always a little nearer and nearer the door, till, at the head of the stairs, he gave one great shove, and sent him flying to the bottom. And never was that little dog allowed over those stairs again. When he saw him coming, or when he himself wished for a play, he would go down and play in the hall below, or in the street, thus keeping full possession of his own domain.

He had a remarkable memory, recognizing friends by face or voice, though perhaps for a year or two absent, and would run wagging body and tail, equally to meet them. But this was not so astonishing as

his memory for things. Like all Newfoundlanders he was passionately fond of bathing, and had a certain stick which he always carried to the water, and on returning put it in a particular place in our back yard; for, mind you, he had a bump for order. He put it away for the last time in October, the water being too cold to bathe later; snow came soon after, covering it up for months; and it was late in May before it was warm enough to swim again. My father said, 'Cap! would you like to go to the water?' He jumped up, said 'Yes' in his way, ran to the door, round the house over the fence, had the stick and back again, panting with excitement. Some one coming just then, my father had to say, 'N't to-day, Cap, to-morrow.' Slowly and lingeringly he walked back and deposited the stick. The next morning, however, on coming down, Cap was at the door, stick in mouth, apparently having perfectly understood the cause of delay and determined to be in season to have no interruptions this time. Of course he was taken to the water immediately and had a grand bath; singularly this was the only occasion he was ever known to take his stick from its place without a particular invitation. Certainly he understood.

And he read character to a marvel, measuring each member of the household, understanding what he could, and what could not do, with each. With those who could master him, he never held out uselessly, but yielded with a peculiar grace, quite his own; with those who could not, why he mastered them! Not overbearing, but impudently; and when requested by them to do anything disagreeable to him, would wag his tail as much as to say, 'I'm not in a mind to, and I know you won't make me.'

They even laughed and said he understood the politics of the family, and from his amusing aversion to negroes one would suppose so, as he could never abide the sight of that African race. One night a coloured man being sent to the house with some ice-cream, a trinket and a general sound of rumpus brought as all to the kitchen, where Cap had half torn the clothes off the man, who, with rolling whites, now stood petrified and livid with fright; Cap making fresh plunges, carrying off pieces of clothing each time. Indeed, it was almost impossible to take the dog off, so invertebrate was his hatred. The servants, on being questioned, said the man had done nothing. But never did he see one of his race, even in the street, without hot pursuit.

This was in the war time, when Fort Warren was hung over our heads—so much for his pluck and party principles!

Beggars he looked on with a suspicious eye and always watched closely, but never molested.

Little dogs were treated by him with contempt—not noticing their presence, or even insults, at first; but if too persistent and intolerable, he would give them a sound shaking, and throwing them over, would look off into space, quite unconscious of an expression inimitable, 'I assure you. In general he did not affect dog company; carrying himself with a grand air and great dignity, he would look at them and pass on. Perhaps a sense of superior intelligence caused hauteur, more properly family pride; for mark you, Cap was nephew to the Prince of Wales's dog, the Prince, while in this country, having had the finest specimen of a Newfoundland in the provinces presented to him. What ever evolutions of thought Cap may have had, the fact is the same.

When a child, I had a severe typhoid fever, and every morning Cap was sent with a note tied to his collar with tidings of my welfare to my grandmother. Nothing could distract him on such an errand; but when arrived at the house he would go straight and lay his head in her lap till the note was untied. Then, considering his duty done, he would go to the kitchen, be fed, and inspect the dinner to which he always returned, if to his mind; but if it was to be of poultry, or game of any kind, they saw him no more that day.

My father bought Cap when a pup for us children to play with, and great fun we had. As we grew older he came into the house with us, our constant companion, my own especial friend and confidant. I told him everything, and he never peached. Thus constantly with us, and talked to, he learned to understand all that was said, whether directly addressed to him or not; and the following story is strictly true, incredible as it may seem.

My father and mother were reading, and one of them, noticing an article about water standing in a room over night absorbing impure gases, and rendering unhealthy to drink, read it aloud, and remarked, 'If that's the case, we must be sure and see that Cap's water is changed every morning.' He had water always in mother's dressing-room, where he went and drank when he liked. One day on the floor apparently musing. The next day he went to member of the family and asked for water; he had a peculiar way of asking for different things, so that those who knew him could tell his wants. She went to the dressing-room, and there was plenty of water. Cap looked at it, languidly tasted, and then looked up, thinking something must be the matter; it was turned away, and fresh water given him, which he drank. The next day the same thing occurred, and the next after, so as to be remarked, and an explanation asked, when the foregoing conversation was recalled; and never till the day of his death, three years later, did he touch a drop of water without having first seen it poured freshly out, though never before had he thought of objecting.

Captain slept in the house at night on the broad bed having full view and command of everything; the doors were all left open, and every morning at about five he would go and put his nose in my father's hand and wake him up apparently to tell him the night was safely past; being patted, and 'All right, Cap,' said, he would go down, having completed his vigil, to await the first appearance of a servant, to let him out for his morning walk, which was usually short. Just before going to bed he also took a walk, which was not so sure to be short if the night was pleasant—unless requested to return home; he would then come back almost immediately. Whenever my father went away, he would lie at the foot of my mother's bed, realising there was a change, and that she needed protection.

He was essentially companionable, and could not tolerate being left alone, not that I think he had sense to think of that made him unhappy, but the loved company, and would follow me miles on a walk; and it was on one of these walks, when I was older and alone, that his first signs of advancing age showed themselves. The

day was very warm, and Cap accompanied me to take a lesson on some chess at our town. During the lesson he asked for water, which when brought he could scarcely reach, his hind leg being almost powerless. His endeavours to walk were most agonizing; he looked to me uncomprehending the cause and asking for help. After a while he was better, and I started to walk home with him, there being no carriage or other conveyance obtainable in the place. We had gone but a short distance when Cap again wanted water, and I stopped at the country grocery store to get some. They brought it from the back of the store but he could not drink, and lay down quite overcome. My own misery was intense for I thought him dying. There was the usual gathering of a corner store, who all tried to console me with accounts of their dogs. One voluble Yankee told of his. The little black one with white spots, you know him, you know! I suppose. Looked a little blank, for he said, 'Anyhow, Jim did' turning to the store-keeper for corroboration. 'Wall, he got a foul a toad one day, and was just so. He'll come out on it all right.' Every one stopped who passed, till quite a crowd collected, each one with his own theory. In time a teamster with his dry loaded with lumber was passing, whom I hailed; told the necessities of the case, and he consented to unload his timber by the side of the road and take Cap home. The timber being taken off and Captain put in its place, the teamster started. Cap began to try to wriggle himself off the drey, not liking the distance between him and me on the sidewalk. He would have infallibly fallen off between the wheels, so the man stopped—it was no go. I then got on and he made no further objection, so we journeyed into town, I holding an umbrella over his head, little thinking of the figure I cut!

When arrived at home the veterinary surgeon was called, but not being able to attend immediately, father thinking Cap poisoned applied all sorts of known antidotes. Among others, oil was poured down his throat, and in the resistance he bit my father—not viciously, but naturally, for who does not remember the days when some one held our noses, and another some one poured the detested castor oil down, and that vigorous remembrance we made? When the surgeon came, he pronounced it a slight attack of paralysis, and we knew we should not have Cap much longer. He recovered though, and went about for a time as usual.

In January of 1872 one evening Cap had gone for his walk; my sister passing through the hall heard a faint rap, and going to the door, Cap came in and upstairs. Noticing something strange in his walk she called father, who came out of the library and spoke. Cap hearing his voice ran to the stairs, and on attempting to descend fell headlong, and only stopped by the landing. We all knew what was the matter. Going upstairs my father, with his arms under him, I behind, and we brought him down. There he lay, and could not bear to have us leave him growing worse all the time, but responding to our caresses by a wag of the tail—less and less—till the very last, when only an inch moved; the rest of the body being quite stiff and rigid, and as the day left us, so did Captain.—Tos. K. WILLIAMS. Portland, Maine, U.S.A.—Macmillan's Magazine.

SPOTTED TAIL'S DAUGHTER.

YELLOWSTONE, Montana, July 1.

During the latter years of the war a part of Spotted Tail's family was at Fort Laramie, and with them his favorite daughter, a young girl of 18. The fort was then garrisoned by companies of an Ohio volunteer cavalry regiment, and among the officers was a young lieutenant, of pleasant manners. Spotted Tail's daughter fell violently in love with this young man. Her passion does not seem to have been reciprocated, and it is said he did all he could to convince her he could not marry her, and therefore it would be wrong for him to visit her or receive visits from her. But the infuriated girl would not be convinced, and could not see why she, a princess and the daughter of the most powerful chief on the plains, was not a suitable wife for the young soldier. Day after day she would dress herself with scrupulous care, and come to the fort to see her beloved. It was pitiable to observe her, as, hour after hour, she would sit on the door-step of the officers' quarters, waiting for him to come out. At other times she would follow him about like a dog, seemingly happy to be near him, and enjoy the poor privilege of looking at him.

Spotted Tail, hearing of the strange conduct of his daughter, and deeply mortified at her want of self-respect, hastened to the fort, and, putting her in charge of some kind friends, bid them carry her into the Rocky mountains, where he had a little camp, and a portion of his people dwelt in the fall and winter time. They were told to divert her in every way, and, if possible, endeavor to make her forget her foolish passion. She went away wearily though, but fell into a deep melancholy, from which no effort of friends could rouse her. Presently she refused to take food, and pined away until she was a mere skeleton.

One day a courier, whose horse was covered with foam, sought the chief to tell him his daughter was dying of a broken heart, and wished to see him once more before she passed to the spirit land. Away over mountain and stream, hurried the great chief, and paused not by night or by day until he reached the bedside of his beloved child. He found her alive, but sinking very fast, and she bid him sit close beside her and hold her hands in his while she told him all the simple story of her love and suffering, and a broken heart. She lingered a few days and then the faithful heart ceased to beat. Almost heart-broken, Spotted Tail bade his attendants prepare the body for burial and bear it as rapidly as possible on their shoulders to the fort.

Rev. A. Wright, then Fort Chaplain at Fort Laramie, describes the funeral as follows in a letter to the writer of this sketch:—It is now over ten years since the death of Monica, as she was called, and many of the interesting facts connected with her sad history are forgotten. I was then chaplain at Fort Laramie, and one day in February a messenger arrived and announced that Spotted Tail, with a band numbering 800; was on the other side of the North Platte river, with the dead body of his daughter, which he had brought from the Powder River country, 15 days' travel, and desired to bury on the hillside near the fort. General Maynadier, then in command, went with his officers to the river bank and met the funeral cortege. The warriors advanced in regular procession, bearing in their midst the body of the Princess, and chanting a funeral dirge which was low and mournful in the extreme. We joined the procession and marched to the left

where it was known as 'Bedlam Quarters,' where the body was laid in state. The room had been hastily decorated with flags, muskets and sabres. All the principal men of the place were present, and the crowd of Indians and soldiers not only filled the space inside but the porch and grounds outside. General Maynadier made a speech of condolence, and welcomed Spotted Tail to the post. The chief replied in Sioux, and his speech was very beautiful, even as imperfectly interpreted in our language by Charles Gareau. I remember it affected every one present. Among other things, Spotted Tail said: 'I am sad, but when I look around at this beautifully-decorated room and see your kind and sympathetic white faces I feel comforted. It seems to me all like a dream, but I have only to look out of that window and see the sun shining and hear the winds blowing, and I know it must be a reality.' He then stated that though he had been on the war-path against the whites, he desired now to be at peace and remain friendly with them forever. He gave the history of his daughter's death, and said her last request was to be buried in sight of her best friends, the pale-faces. During the recital of his daughter's sufferings and the eventual journey of 15 days with her body through snow and storms, the old chief was very much affected, and all eyes were moist. At the close of Spotted Tail's remarks General Maynadier arose and made one of the most appropriate addresses I ever heard. He assured the chief of our deep sympathy, welcomed him to our fires, and proffered his services. The chief and his warriors were visibly affected, and when the General proposed to bury Monica in the post cemetery and have the Christian burial read over her corpse, the chief was much gratified, and his followers expressed their approbation by frequent and deep guttural expressions of 'Ugh! Ugh! Ugh!'

The body of the girl was wrapped in buffalo robes, and bound about with cords. General Maynadier ordered the carpenter to prepare a scaffold and coffin, and when all was in readiness an ambulance was sent for, and just before sunset, on a clear and bright, but bitter cold day the body of Monica was brought out, and Indians, officers and soldiers, forming in procession, marched to the grave. At the scaffold the coffin was opened, and the officers filled it with gamut gloves, moccasins, red flannel, and clothes to keep the dead maiden comfortable on her journey to the spirit land. I improvised a burial service, accommodating my remarks to the Indian superstition. I said Monica would look down and take care of her father, mother and friends, and that they would soon meet her where there was plenty of game and no more dying, snow storms or wars. The mother of the dead girl stood by my side and wept bitterly, while the father chief often wiped his eyes, and at the close of each sentence I uttered the dusky crowd gave a loud 'Ugh.' The coffin, which had been neatly covered with red cloth by Colonel Bullock, the post trader, was raised upon the scaffold and placed with the head towards the east. The two white ponies of the deceased girl had been killed as soon as she died, and their heads and tails, which had been brought with her, were now nailed to the posts of the scaffold and a barrel of water placed under each pony's head. The ponies were to convey her to the happy hunting grounds, and the water was to drink on the way.

The grave of Monica is among the first objects of interest that strikes the eye of the traveler as he approaches Fort Laramie on the Cheyenne road. The love affair of this beautiful Indian girl happened before I was stationed at the fort, but I often heard the story from General Maynadier, Colonel Bullock and others. Spotted Tail, when I knew him, had three wives, the mother of his unfortunate daughter Monica being the first and favorite. She was a small woman and of rather delicate frame. Spotted Tail, as you know, is tall, well formed, and a natural orator. He is, I think, the only really good speaker I have ever known in the Sioux tribe.

After her death, Spotted Tail often spoke of his daughter Monica, and still fondly cherishes her memory. In the affectionate council at Laramie in 1866, he said, with great softness in his voice, 'Were not the hopelessness of resistance and the dictates of policy sufficient to deter me from committing acts of war, the pledge I made my child in her dying hour would cause me to keep at peace with your people.'—Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

AN AMERICAN DISH.

Curtis Guild, in his new book about European travel, tells this amusing story about the celebrated American banker George Peabody, who lived in London:

Mr Peabody had invited three Englishmen to meet two Americans at dinner, and on this occasion, having received as a gift ten ears of green corn, determined to renew the recollections of his youth, astonish his English and please his American guests by having it served up in the well-known American style.

Accordingly, at the proper time, plates of butter and salt were placed before each guest, and the banker, with something of an air of mystery, announced that he was now about to treat his guests with a well-known and delicious American dish of food, so novel to the English as compared with the Englishmen might watch how it was disposed of by them, and follow their example and manner of disposing of it.

Then, at a signal, entered a stately butler, bearing a large, covered dish, which he deposited solemnly before Mr Peabody. In a moment more, in obedience to the banker's nod, he whisked off the cover, and there, before the astonished guest, was displayed a pile of ten boiled corn cobs!

The banker gazed for an instant in mute horror and dismay, and then found voice to demand an explanation, which was finally reached when the cook was summoned—a fellow who had never before seen an ear of Indian corn in his life.

He replied that he had followed his master's direction to 'strip off all the outside before boiling,' which he had done most faithfully, not only husks, as was intended, but kernels, also, so that the banker had only what is in America the mere evidence of the feast to indicate what were his good intentions to his guests.

Miscellaneous.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, Thanksgiving was offered up in all the mosques in Calcutta on Thursday evening, on receipt of the telegram announcing the Turkish victory over the Russians at Plevna, and again on Friday morning for Sultan's Pasha's victory at Eski-Sagra. Great crowds attended all the principal mosques

IMPORTANT additions are to be made to the defenses of Ramoan. Two batteries are to be constructed at Monkey Point to protect the entrance to the harbour—one for Armstrong guns, the other for Whitehead torpedoes. The guns will be 84 and 64 pounders, and will be mounted on the Moncrieff principle.

CAPTAIN Thomas Connell, in charge of the lightship at Nanaimo Station, reports that on July 8 he picked up a bottle floating past the lightship, and on opening it found a slip of paper with the following words:—'Whoever finds this bottle let them tell our families we are burning to pieces. Steamship *Pictou*. I must run. I cannot say more.' Captain Connell says the paper was scorched and much decayed. It had no signature or date. The steamship *Pictou* left Quebec on November 14, 1873, and was last seen off Platon (N.S.). All that was ever found of her were some of her spars and other pieces of the wreck.

VERY successful experiments have been recently carried out with the new siege gun manufactured for the Austrian army on the Ushatius system. The trials were made on the ranges at Steinfeld, near Vienna, under the direction of General Ushatius himself, and in the presence of the Archduke William. The new piece has a calibre of 160 millimetres (very nearly 6 inches), with a charge of 8 kilograms (18 lb.) of powder, throws a projectile weighing 30 kilograms (66 lb.). Forty rounds were fired during the recent experiments with the gun laid horizontal, and the projectiles were picked up again about 6 kilometres away from the firing station. It is expected that by giving the piece sufficient elevation a range of 1½ Austrian, or nearly 7 English miles will be attainable. Should these expectations be fulfilled, an Austrian siege battery armed with the new guns will be able to bombard fortresses from a distance beyond the range of the ordnance of the defenders.

CHIEF MATCH.—Paras 2, 68th Regiment.—This match, which was commenced on the Gymkhana ground on Friday last, was continued and concluded yesterday. At the conclusion of play on Friday, the game stood thus.—The soldiers had scored 38 and 114 for eight wickets, and the Paras, at their single attempt, had put together 92. Accordingly, the soldiers were 60 runs ahead, with two wickets to fall, and the Paras had an innings to spare. At the commencement of the game on Monday, the two remaining 68th men were disposed of without any addition being made to their score, the first man being bowled during the first over, while the other was given out leg-before-wicket in the second. The Paras had then 81 runs to score to win the match, and this they succeeded in doing for the loss of seven wickets. The result would very probably have been different had the soldiers batted better. Their bowling was very good indeed, but two easy catches were 'battered' and two men left off at the wickets in very lubberly fashion, beside which a great many runs were scored which might have been saved by good fielding. The Paras showed great patience in their play and batted very carefully, and they deserve great credit for the victory they obtained.—*Bombay Gazette*.

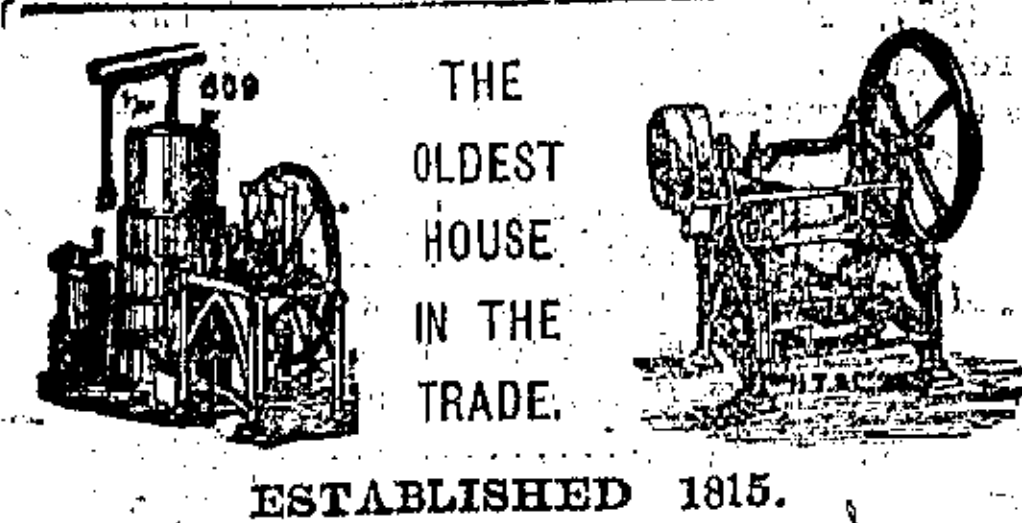
The Government of India has certainly chosen an unfortunate time for raising the duty on Malwa opium. Not only is the opium trade at present in far from a flourishing condition, but its prospects are threatened with serious injury by the Convention recently concluded at Chefoo. This Convention gives power to the Mandarins to levy the *loku* dues at the treaty ports, the Chinese Government having put forward the pretext that this concession was necessary in order to prevent the smuggling of foreign goods into China, which was, they alleged, carried on extensively while the dues were levied at an interior customs line where they could be easily evaded. But the only result of allowing the Mandarins to collect dues at the port of importation will be to put a fresh tax on foreign goods, as the internal customs dues will still be collected on one plea or another. This new tax will be a protective duty in favour of Chinese goods as compared with Indian opium, and the competition the Malwa drug has already to encounter in China will thus be made much more formidable. We think, therefore, the Indian Government would have done wisely to leave the export duty levied in this country untouched, for a Finance Minister in India ought to be very careful indeed not to play tricks with the opium revenue, or he may some day find that he has lost it.

We (*Bombay Gazette*) much regret to learn that the British India Company have lost another of their steamers. Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., of Calcutta, have received a telegram announcing the total loss of the s.s. *Kurrahee* on the 18th July, which is reported to have struck on a hitherto unknown rock near Gregory's Island, in the Malayan seas. The passengers and crew were all saved, but were forced to remain on the island 12 days until taken off by the str. *Ananda*. Four hours after striking the vessel broke in two, the after part sinking. The *Kurrahee* was one of the smallest of the British India steamers—being 510 tons, and 120 horse-power. The following telegram has been received from Ramoan:—

'Court of Inquiry on loss of *Kurrahee* acquits Captain Sawyer of all blame. The accident was entirely due to want of proper surveys and charts. The rock was quite unknown.' Telegrams have also been received in Bombay reporting the loss of the s.s. *Cheops*, off Victoria on Sunday. She left Bombay on Friday morning with 18,000 bags of rice and grain for Victoria and Carwar, and in anchoring at the former port she struck on a sunken rock. The engine room began rapidly to fill, when the captain decided upon running the vessel on shore in the hope of saving her and the cargo. Latest advices state that she has bilged and become a total wreck, her decks being completely swept and level with the water at high tide. The *Cheops* was a fine vessel of 891 tons, commanded by Captain J. L. Dryden, and belonging to Messrs Shaw, Maxton, and Co., of London. Messrs Nicol and Co. were the agents of the steamer, to whom we are indebted for the above information.

'BRANZLEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I feel quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN, to the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.' (1869)

Intimations.

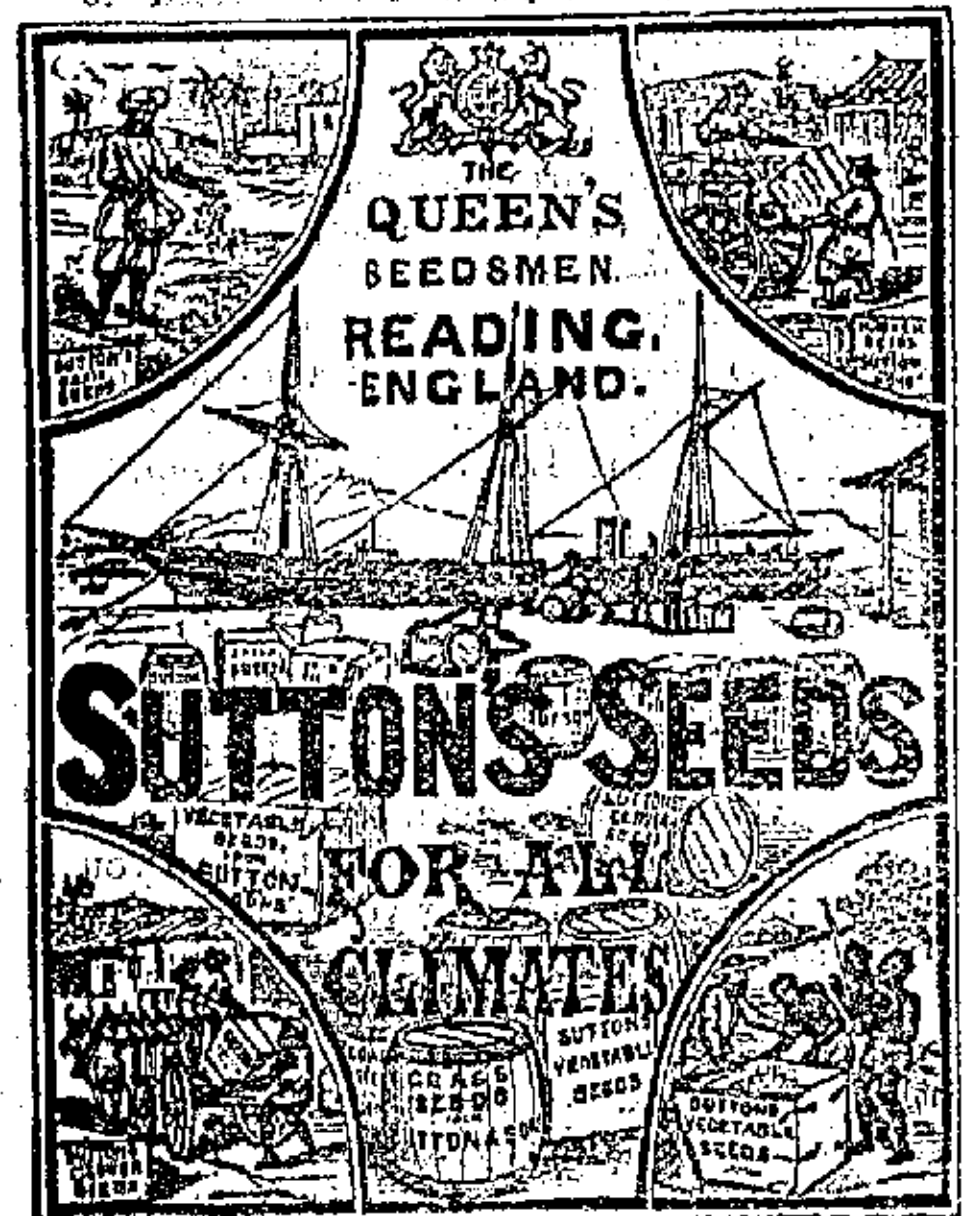


SODA WATER MACHINERY

PUMPS, ENGINES, BOILERS, BOTTLING MACHINES, MASKS, GLOVES, WIRING STOOLS, BRUSHES, FINISHING MACHINES, &c. &c.



HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.



SUTTON'S SEEDS

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN, Reading, near London, England. N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.

8mo77 1w 52t 3mo78

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 50 EACH, AND TINS, 100 EACH. 250 AND 500 EACH.

OAKKEYS

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRIGIDITY IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKKEYS

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 50 EACH.

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40 LBS. EACH, & 15 BOXES.

OAKKEYS

JOHN OAKKEY & SONS

EMERALD, BRITAIN, BLACK LEAD, INDIA RUBBER, &c.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

3mo77 1w 52t 2mo78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is a "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says: "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undisturbed effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bid breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It sets miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says: "I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some of it to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a few specimens of Ointment was worth a ton and a quantity of rice, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

2mo77 1w 52t 2mo78

Intimations.

THE FOLLOWING

Extract from a Letter dated 15th May, 1873, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:—"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.
To the Proprietors of NORTON'S OAMOMILE PILLS, London.

15sep77 1w 52t 14sep78

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES, Jams and Jellies, ORANGE MARMALADE, Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits, PURE SALAD OIL, Mustard, Vinegar, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, Fresh Salmon and Herrings, HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, Yarmouth Bloaters, BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT, Prepared Soups, in Tins, PRESERVED VEGETABLES, HAMS AND BACON, in Tins, PRESERVED OYSTERS, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies, TONGUE, GAME, POULTRY, Plum Fuddings, LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

FURNISHERS TO THE QUEEN, 80 SO SQUARE, LONDON

16jun77 1w 52t 15jun78

A S T H M A

AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY IS

DATURA TABULA,

prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond-st., London, and Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to, by Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

21sep77 1w 52t 20sep77

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

Virginia Shag Tobacco. Birdseye Carolina Rose. Cut Cayendish. Returns Tobacco. Latakia Tobacco. Oronoko Imperial. Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11no76 1w 52t 11no77

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For Acidity of the Stomach, Heart burn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong. 24mr77 1w 52t 23mr78

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION-AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan,

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH FEES, YELLO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS by WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, P.R.D.

LONDON: N. TURNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important cities and towns, notes on the Chinese and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the Trade of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements of RESOURCES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch, forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious Index at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Daily Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 13.50) \$19 per annum (postage paid 13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

The Best Investment of the Day

for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 60 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,

25, Foston Street, Hoxton, London, England.

HONG LISTS.

Chronicle, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST

in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

The proprietor of these highly celebrated Tobacco bags to call the attention of the public to the various named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

Virginia Shag Tobacco. Birdseye Carolina Rose. Cut Cayendish. Returns Tobacco. Latakia Tobacco. Oronoko Imperial. Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11no76 1w 52t 11no77

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For Acidity of the Stomach, Heart burn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong. 24mr77 1w 52t 23mr78

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION-AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan,

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH FEES, YELLO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS by WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, P.R.D.

LONDON: N. TURNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important cities and towns, notes on the Chinese and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the Trade of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements of RESOURCES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch, forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious Index at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Daily Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 13.50) \$19 per annum (postage paid 13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

The Best Investment of the Day

for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 60 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,

25, Foston Street, Hoxton, London, England.

HONG LISTS.

Chronicle, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST

in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS; YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE

—and SARCANTHUS; OLD BROWN

WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POW-

DER; FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalargy.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
—Nimrod, British barque, Capt. Clark—
Captain.

ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

ABERLADY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BETHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Haje.—Möller & Co.

VICOUNT MACDUFF, British 3-m. sch'ner, Capt. Wm. Wright.—Borneo Co., Limited.

CERTIFIER, American ship, Captain W. Lull.—Simonsen & Co.

WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain Nielson.—Wm. Fustau & Co.

DANUBE, British steamer, Captain A. Clancy.—Yuen Fat Hong.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wieder & Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain Scherlock.—Eduard Schellhaas & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE,
EX STEAMSHIPS

"YORKSHIRE," "MADAGASCAR,"
"CITY OF TOKIO," &c., &c.

NEW SEASON'S (MAY) BUTTER.

The First Shipment of Busch & Co.'s Celebrated Cowbrand DANISH BUTTER.
In Tins of 1 lb. each, 60 Cents per lb.
In Tins of 2 lb. each, 55 Cents per lb.
In Tins of 4 lb. each, 50 Cents per lb.

Fresh supplies of CORSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMANS' STORES, and American FAMILY MESS STORES.—As per their JULY PRICE LIST.

(All Stores sold by L. A. & Co. are of the Very Best Quality.)

Very Superior California BLANKETS, 12/4 and 14/4.

California KNEE BOOTS.
Dawson's Best London-made GENTLE-
MEN'S BOOTS.

HORSE BLANKETS.
Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE
CASES.

Gun-Wads, PERCUSSION CAPS,
BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS,
ROCKETS and BLUE-LIGHTS.

HOT'S RUSSIAN ROPE and
TARRED LINES.

FISHING LINES and WHITE LINES,
of all descriptions.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, and In-
sertion of all Sizes.

INDIA RUBBER and CANVAS DE-
LIVERY and SUCTION ROSE.

Cabin Suspension LAMPS.
Cabin CANDLESTICKS.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
JAPANESE TOILET SETS.

CARRIAGE LAMPS, and CARRIAGE
CANDLES.

WATER FILTERS.
Gosnell's HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH
BRUSHES, and NAIL
BRUSHES.

A Fine Assortment of De La Rue's
STATIONERY BOOKS,
NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE,
SCHOOL BOOKS.

&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI

The Steamship
"YANGTZE,"

E. SCHULZ, Master, will
be despatched for the above
Port TOMORROW, Sunday, the 16th
Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEMSEN & Co.
Hankow, September 15, 1877. tel6

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"YESSO,"

Capt. S. Ashton, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports
on TUESDAY, the 18th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877. tel8

AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, and GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 14, Dura, British ship, 908, Alex.
Cameron, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Aug. 2,
Coal.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Sept. 15, Bethoven, German barque,
from Whampoa.

Sept. 15, Eudoxie Adolphe, French
brig, from Whampoa.

Sept. 15, Yangtze, from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15, Iria, for Newchwang.

15, Ocho, for Foochow.

15, Echo, for Chiofo.

15, Kaitow, for Vancouver's Island.

15, Martine, for Manila.

15, Nelson, for Swatow.

15, Victoria, for Tientsin.

15, Bon Accord, for London.

15, Taiwan, for Coast Ports.

CLEARED.

A. S. Davis, for San Francisco.

Mitako, for Newchwang.

Norma, for Swatow.

Danube, for Bangkok.

Yangtze, for Shanghai.

Edinburgh Castle, for Newchwang.

Christina A. P., for Callao.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per Iria, for Newchwang, 1 Chinese.

Per Nelson, for Swatow, 150 Chinese.

Per Taiwan, for Coast Ports, 100 Chi-
nese.

TO DEPART.

Per Norma, for Swatow, 250 Chinese.

Per Danube, for Bangkok, 292 Chinese.

Per Yangtze, for Shanghai, 6 Europeans,
and 30 Chinese.

Per Christina A. P., for Callao, 2 Euro-
peans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British ship Dura reports: Moderate
Southerly wind first part passage. August
12th, in lat. 641 S. long. 154.12 E. strong
gale from S.W.; 13th, passed the Island of
St. John; 14th, crossed the Equator. From
August 17th to 27th strong S.W. gale with
very heavy squalls, and heavy sea running.
Sept. 3rd, sighted the Babuyan Islands.
Light variable airs from thence to Hong-
kong.

Charters Effected.

The following charters have been effected
during the last fortnight:—

German ship Galatea, 1296, hence to
San Francisco, private.

British schooner Auguste, 210, hence to
Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, private.

British Brig Victory, 256, hence to
Tientsin and back via Newchwang, 37 cents
per picul, 30 day days.

British bark Kate Waters, 580, New-
chwang to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul, 25
day days.

French bark Papillon, 458, Newchwang
to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 30 day
days.

German ship Gustav & Marie, 354, New-
chwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul,
23 day days.

German bark A. E. Vidal, 332, New-
chwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul,
20 day days.

German bark Brena, 880, Newchwang to
Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 20 day days.

German bark Beethoven, 340, New-
chwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul,
23 day days.

German bark Mikado, 830, Newchwang
to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 24 day
days.

German bark George, 769, Newchwang
to Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 25 day days.

Danish bark Michelle Selehau, 447, New-
chwang to Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 25
day days.

German ship Adolph, 867, Newchwang
to Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 20 day days.

German bark Gustav, 658, Newchwang
to Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 26 day days.

French bark Charité, 269, hence to Hal-
phong and back, \$1,800 in full, 17 day days.

British ship Twilight, 630, hence to Sin-
gapore, \$1,300 in full, 17 day days.

British steamer Ambros, 873, hence to
Saigon and back, 25 cents per picul, 11 day
days.

British steamer Golden Horn, 1,023,
hence to Saigon and back, 25 cents per
picul, 11 day days.

German steamer Bellona, 789, Saigon to
Hongkong, private.

British steamer Nelson, 894, Swatow to
Singapore, passengers \$7½ per head, 11 day
days.

The following vessels have cleared deek-
ing:—

German bark Rosa Botcher, 398 tons,
for Guam.

Ame. bark Escort, 636 tons, for Guam.

Laid on the berth for London if sufficient
inducement offers, British bark Antipodes,
572 tons, and American ship Titan, 1,229
tons.

German bark Iris, 506, Newchwang to
Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 23 day days.

British bark Star Queen, 769, New-
chwang to Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 30
day days.

German bark Cores, 421, Newchwang to
Hongkong, 22 cents per picul, 26 day days.

German bark Jan Peter, 356, hence to
Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, private.

Intended to Foochow to load for Dun-
ed, British schooner Circe, 145 tons.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.
Per YANGTZE, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,
the 16th inst.

For SWATOW.
Per NORMA, at 9.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 17th inst.

For SAIGON.
Per FERNETOWER, at 5 p.m., on Mon-
day, the 17th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
Per YESSO, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 18th inst.

For MANILA.
Per EMERALDA, at 11.30 a.m., on
Wednesday, the 19th inst.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E.
Davies, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At
11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.,
Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Praying, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Baptist Foreign Missions.—Services in
the German language, by Pastor R. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Yangtze leaves for Shanghai.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Meeting.

8 p.m.—Meeting of the Legislative
Council.

Amusement.

8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at Temperance
Hall, Stanley Street.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, September 18:—
Noon.—Yesso leaves for Coast Ports.
6 p.m.—Golden Horn leaves for Saigon
on or about this date.

WEDNESDAY, September 19:—
Noon.—Emeralda leaves for Manila.

THURSDAY, September 20:—
Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

FRIDAY, September 21:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, September 22:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household and Office
Furniture, &c., at No. 27, Walling-
ton Street.

WEDNESDAY, September 26:—
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
Union Insurance Society of Canton,
at its Head Office, Hongkong.

SUNDAY, September 30:—
Application for Shares in the North China
Insurance Co. must be made on or
before this date.

MONDAY, October 1:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.25 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1877.

A LONG letter has been addressed by the
Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the
Ministers of the Treaty Powers calling
attention to the gradual deterioration of
the navigable channels of the Wangpu,
and urging the Ministers to impress
upon the Tsung-li Yamen the importance
of organizing without delay a Board of
Conservators. The Wosung Bar is an
old grievance, now worn thoroughly
threadbare, but in regard to the progress
of the silt up in the reaches of the river
off the Settlement, some rather significant
facts are referred to in the letter. Facts,
the letter states, appear to justify the
existing popular apprehension that the
narrowing and shallowing of the river
which has taken place during the last
fifteen years, and which it is believed has
been the result of preventable causes, will,
if unchecked, eventually render Shanghai
inaccessible from the sea to vessels of
heavy draught. These facts are enumer-
ated in the letter as follows:—

Observations recorded in 1872, with regard
to the breadth of the river, showed that where
the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's
iron godowns stand on the left bank, there
were formerly fourteen to fifteen feet of
water, and that four hundred feet further
out, where at an earlier period there had
been twenty-three to twenty-four feet at low
tide, in 1872 there were only fifteen feet,
a bank having formed about 1,000 feet long,
while on the opposite shore the Pootung bank
of Jaden's wharf had advanced three hun-
dred feet into the river, and at Muirhead's
jetty, lower down, the depth had decreased
from sixteen feet to six. On the left bank
again, the English bund had been almost
entirely reclaimed from the river, together
with the Public Garden, and the Sochow
Creek had narrowed from both sides, while at
Howard's Wharf, where there had been six-
teen feet of water in 1863, the ground was
dry at low tide twenty-five feet beyond. On
the other side of the river, the Pootung Point
in eight years up to that time had extended
itself eight hundred feet, and off Lambert's
Yard, where in 1862 the mail steamers were
moored, only one foot of water was found.

Opposite the Hongkew Wharf, at a distance
of nine hundred and fifty feet, there were at
this date only eighteen feet six inches at low
water, leaving a channel wide enough for
only one steamer to swing where some years
before three rows of ships and two rows of
small craft were anchored. At Don's Wharf
there were only fourteen feet of water at a
distance of fifty feet from the spot where in
1863 there were sixteen feet, while still fur-
ther down the river, jetties which were
formerly used were (in 1872) on dry land.

During the last five years the silt up pro-
cess has been continued with marked effect,
more especially on the Pootung shore, and the
available channel has been further encroached
upon, while the depth of it has decreased.

This letter also draws attention to the
report, recently published, of the Dutch
engineers in the service of the Japanese
Government, and who, if we recollect
rightly, surveyed the river some two
years or more ago. This report, it seems,
supports the conclusion arrived at
by the Chamber that the shallow-
ing and narrowing of the river is
preventable. "It is not to be denied,"
adds the Chamber, "that no adequate
superintendence is exercised over the proceed-
ings of either natives or foreigners in
connection with the banks and channels
of the Wangpu. Junk discharge their

ballast into the stream without let or
hindrance, piles are driven below high
water mark, bunds are constructed and
beach lands reclaimed sometimes with
the permission of, but not unfrequently
in spite of the opposition of the Tao-tai,
whose ruling on such occasions appears
to be governed by no settled principle of
law or scientific practice." There was a
time when the Chinese authorities re-
garded the Wosung Bar as a "Heaven-
sent barrier" against barbarians, but that
opinion is no doubt modified somewhat
in the present day. The obstacles in
the way of the removal of the Bar, and
the proper dredging and protection of
the Wangpu generally, are probably
nothing more than Chinese official dilatoriness and lack of funds.

The "Eastern Question" appears to
have drawn the ladies into the political
arena. At the "Annual Meeting of the
Ladies' Peace Society" held in London
some time ago this great question, which
has troubled the greatest diplomats and
politicians for generations, was settled
with a promptness and vivacity that was
only equalled by the originality and
startling character of the arguments ad-
duced. One lady rapidly arrived at the
conclusion that the Bulgarian atrocities of
last year were the "immediate result" of
the Crimean War, while a Mrs. Balfour,
with appalling ingenuity, proceeded to turn
Tennyson's "Charge of the Six Hundred"
into a satire upon English soldiers. Selecting the lines,
"Thine not to reason why,
Thine but to do and die,"

Mrs. Balfour "utilized" them, as she
said, "by simply reading them in a
contrary sense to that of the author,—as,
in fact, a positive and convincing proof
"what fools soldiers are to place them-
selves voluntarily in a position where
they must not exercise the noble prerogative
of reason, and where at the blunder
of some ignorant person they may even
have to rush into sudden death." Sub-
sequently Miss Julia Howe of America
depreciated, in touching tones, the astom-
ishing wickedness of English school-boys,
who, in spite of the injunction in the
beautiful lines commencing "Let dogs
delight," persisted in using their hands
to fight each other. On the whole we
are hopeful of the "Ladies' Peace So-
ciety."

ACCORDING to the Customs Gazette for
the quarter ending June last, the number
of vessels entered at Canton during the
three months was 209, tonnage 155,298,
against 260, tonnage 113,471, in the
corresponding quarter of 1876. No less
than 165 of the 209 vessels were river
steamers. Passengers to Hongkong
numbered 82,210 natives, and 3,465
foreigners. The import of Shirts
amounted to 34,405 pieces, against 34,224
in 1876, and 33,202 in 1875; T-Cloths
10,512 pieces, against 10,397 in 1876.
The export of fans reached 2,935,986,
against 1,831,930 in 1876; fine raw silk
1,888 piculs, against 1,148 in 1876; and
silk piece goods of all kinds 1,393 piculs,
against 1,238 in the corresponding quar-
ter. At Swatow the total number of
vessels entered was 139, against 173 in
1876; the imports of cotton goods into
this port for the quarter showing a con-
siderable increase on any corresponding
quarter during the previous three years.
The export of sugar to foreign countries
also exhibits a considerable increase, but
to Chinese ports a decrease. Trade at
Amoy and Foochow also appears from
these returns to be on the increase.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The compass bearings of a steamer ap-
proaching from the East have been flying
all the afternoon, at the Peak, and in
all probability refer to the Volga.

The steamship Gasko, with mails from San
Francisco to 21st ultimo, left Yokohama
for this port on Thursday, the 13th inst.

Tax M. M. S. Yangtze, with the outward
mail, left Saigon at 5 p.m. yesterday, and
passed Cape St. James at 11 o'clock last
night.

The maximum temperature at the Harbour
Master's Office during the last week was
88.0 and the minimum 76.0. The maxi-
mum temperature at the Lock Hospital, for
the month of August was 94.0, and the
minimum 73.0.

Return of Visitors to the City Hall Library
and Museum for the week ending Sept.
12th, 1877:—

Thursday, Sept. 6th,	27	205
Friday, 7th,	39	462
Saturday, 8th,	51	495
Sunday, 9th,	50	512
Monday, 10th,	43	493
Tuesday, 11th,	58	493
Wednesday, 12th,	45	345
Totals,	313	2,605
Grand total, 2,835.		